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# China Report

AGRICULTURE



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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27 August 1985

## CHINA REPORT AGRICULTURE

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NATIONAL

PRC DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMERCE ON GRAIN OUTPUT

HK170251 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Staff Reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] China's summer grain output this year is expected to nearly match last year's figure despite a reduction in areas sown with wheat and the adverse impact of bad weather.

Jiang Xi, deputy minister of commerce, also said that the output of rapeseed, one of China's main oil-bearing crops, may reach 5 million tons, up 28 per cent over 1984.

Harvesting of summer grain has been postponed in most areas of the country due to late planting caused by low temperatures last winter followed by severe drought in the spring.

Nevertheless, statistics available so far indicate that output in the 15 major wheat-producing provinces will be close to last year's 73.45 million tons, Jiang Xi told CHINA DAILY in an interview yesterday.

Wheat generally accounts for 90 per cent of China's total production of summer grain. On average, the 15 wheat-producing provinces yield about 85 per cent of the nation's wheat. Last year, total wheat output reached 87.68 million tons, the nation's best harvest in three decades.

Wheat fields in the 15 provinces this year decreased by 2 per cent as a result of the increased sowing of cash crops for which the farmers get higher prices.

Disaster

Typhoons, windstorms, hailstorms and floods over the past three months hit most of the country's grain belt. It is now estimated that summer grain harvests may be reduced by more than 3 million tons in Sichuan, Yunnan, Hubei, Hunan, Quizhou and Henan provinces, Jiang said.

But in Shandong Province, wheat output is expected to increase by more than 700,000 tons over last year, Jiang said.

This year is the first year that the state will be purchasing grain from growers under contract. As of last Wednesday the state has purchased 51 per cent of the 20.6 million tons of wheat contracted with the 15 major wheat-producing provinces, Jiang said.

The state has planned to purchase 3.58 million tons of rapeseed, an increase of 800,000 tons over last year. Now 85 per cent of the planned quota has been purchased, Jiang said.

As a result of record harvests in succession since 1978, China will increase its grain exports this year, Jiang said.

#### Agreements

Last Wednesday, China and the Soviet Union signed a goods exchange and payment agreement for 1986 to 1990. Under the agreement, China will export to the Soviet Union various agricultural products including soybeans, maize and pork.

This is part of the two countries' efforts to increase their economic and trade relations, but also clearly shows the increase in China's grain production in the past few years, the deputy minister said.

Jiang said China will continue to promote grain production to feed its one billion people. Meanwhile, it must boost storage capacity of grain to assure the smooth progress of the on-going nationwide economic reforms.

Plans have been made to build new elevators to hold 35 million tons of grain in the next two years, he said.

CSO: 4020/306



NATIONAL

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING MUST FIT NEW SITUATION

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese  
No 2, 23 Feb 85 pp 23-24

[Article by Li Li [2621 5461] and Zhu Haosheng [2612 1170 3932] of the State Planning Commission Agricultural Bureau]

[Text] For a long time, the primary tasks of agricultural planning work in China have been: 1) To set and issue production indices that then are allocated by provinces down to the counties, and 2) To arrange for capital construction projects and investments and to include large and medium-scale projects in plans for implementation after examination and approval by the State Planning Commission. In order to adapt to the profound and broad changes taking place in the agricultural economic situation, the following changes should be made in the guiding ideology of agricultural planning work:

1. Move from the direct handing down of directive plan indices by the state and reliance on administrative orders for directing production, to application of various economic levers to guide and regulate production.
2. Move from having agricultural plans that only concern agricultural production and capital construction indices to comprehensive guidance of rural economic and social development, and make unified arrangements for agricultural production, exchange, distribution and consumption.
3. The target of agricultural plan guidance and regulation should be shifted from a focus on collective economic organizations to a primary focus on peasant households and associations.
4. Macro-level arrangements for agricultural development should move from adapting to self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient production to adapting to and promoting the development of commodity production and specialized production.
5. The goals of agricultural production should be shifted from focusing only on product output to paying attention to improvements in product quality and the economic results of agriculture.
6. The focus of agricultural planning work should be shifted from concentration only on annual plans to concentration on medium and long-term agricultural plans.

Based on the new characteristics of the rural economic situation in China, we offer the following opinions concerning reforms in agricultural planning work:

I. Administrative Authority over Agricultural Production Plans Should Be Transferred Downward and There Should Be Fewer Planning Indices.

China has a large population and vast territory, as well as extremely complex natural conditions. The household is the primary administrative form in agricultural production indicates that agricultural development must depend on local policies, especially on governmental leadership at the county level. Under guidance of the overall principles formulated by the state, county governments should adhere to the principle of local resource advantages and economic advantages to the fullest in accordance with local conditions to organize and guide agricultural production. State administration should be concerned only with balancing primary products that concern national plans and the people's livelihood. Planning and regulation authority over other products should be transferred downward to provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and they should practice the planning system of "management by levels, balancing by levels."

The products remaining after provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions complete state purchase plans can be exchanged as needed by organizing multiple channels of circulation and opening up administration. Prices also can follow the market. Production of other farm and sideline products that do not affect the overall situation can be arranged by provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with each organizing purchasing and sales and practicing market regulation. The number of agricultural planning indices should be reduced substantially to overcome the problem of excessive administration.

II. The Focus of Agricultural Planning Work Should Shift from Annual Plans to Medium and Long-Term Plans.

Most agricultural plans formulated in the past were annual plans, and they concentrated on determining projects and distributing inputs. Very few were based on a deep understanding of agricultural production conditions or examined major principles, policies and strategic questions. As the developmental trend toward specialization, commercialization and de-agriculturalization of rural production proceeds, there is an urgent need for the state to formulate medium and long-term development plans based on the overall situation and to propose developmental directions and goals for readjustment of rural economic structures, for deployment of the forces of production, for rural small town construction and other areas. Moreover, forestry production and farmland water conservancy projects both require relatively long periods, usually no less than 3 to 5 years and no more than 10 to 20 years, before results can be seen. Unified arrangements should be made for them in medium and long-term plans. We feel that there should be a full set of long, medium and short-term plans that are interlinked and which are based on medium-term 5-year plans because they must embody the strategic ideology during the period of the plan and because they must provide a basis for annual plans.

III. Agricultural Planning Must Consider the Role of Economic Levers and Promote Development of the Rural Commodity Economy.

Agricultural plans have ignored the role of economic levers for a long time, relying instead mainly on administrative measure to guide agricultural production. They have practiced unified purchase and unified sales of primary farm and sideline products. This method formulates plans entirely from the perspective of product output and product distribution. It is not adapted to the needs of developing a planned commodity economy in rural areas. Agricultural plans must guide the development of agriculture according to the characteristics of a commodity economy. It first of all must consciously rely on and apply the law of value and give full play to the role of all types of economic levers. Most agricultural plans are guidance plans. They even more urgently require reduction of administrative measures and adherence to the law of value. They should correctly and effectively apply economic regulation measures in a timely fashion based on the development of agricultural production and social demand conditions. On the basis of first grasping and comprehending market information, there should be timely differential prices for qualities, regions and seasons for farm products based on changes and trends in the value relationships of products and market demand relationships. Such differential prices should be opened up as needed to promote commodity production and circulation.

Besides prices, agricultural plans also should focus on a variety of economic measures such as capital, loans, materials distribution, taxation, technical services and so on and use all of them as regulation measures to promote the achievement of guidance-type agricultural plans. When sending agricultural plans downward, the state also should send down appropriate economic policies to induce productive and economic activities to conform to the needs of state plans. During the process of plan implementation, suitable readjustments based on actual conditions should be made as needed using economic levers.

#### IV. Establish Comprehensive Development Plans for Integrated Development of the Agricultural Economy, Agricultural Science and Technology and Rural Society.

The contents of plans should break out of the narrow restriction only to production and capital construction. Agricultural economy, agricultural science and technology and rural society and form comprehensive plans. The rural areas no longer are engaged solely in agricultural activities. Instead, they have formed an economic synthesis that is composed of common spheres of activity in many economic sectors and in which rural areas have close relationships with the cities. Agricultural economic development plans should pay attention to economic development and should make unified arrangements for all aspects, including rational utilization of farm product output and natural resources, rational readjustment of crop distributions and rural economic structures, the development of rural and small town industries, and so on. Agricultural science and technology development plans should include a rational deployment of scientific research and technical extension organizations for various agricultural activities and for provinces, prefectures and counties. They should determine the correct projects for major scientific research topics and technical extension projects for a 5-year plan, and gradually establish and perfect systems that integrate the areas of scientific research, education and technical extension based on professional responsibility and a division of

labor among state, provincial, prefectural and county scientific research organizations. Rural social development plans mainly should include rural population control, protection of the agricultural ecological environment, rural town construction, and utilization of rural energy, as well as services in rural communications, commerce and social life and other major areas to have good development plans.

V. Agricultural Plans Should Be Built on the Foundation of Agricultural Zones and Improve the Scientific Quality of Plans.

National agricultural development plans should be adapted to development of the commodity economy. With a prerequisite of coordination of macro-level proportions, the principle of "adaptation to local conditions, making use of advantages" should be adhered to more earnestly, so that the resource advantages of each area are turned into product advantages, and so that product advantages are turned into commodity advantages. Good deployment in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries and in multiple economic sectors will promote the development of specialized and serialized commodity base areas, and will resolve contradictions in each of the links between production, supply and marketing with agricultural production as the core. This means that we must fully comprehend China's natural resource characteristics and socioeconomic conditions. Attention must be paid to agricultural zoning plans to formulate specialized development plans for each agricultural sector on a regional basis and in the end for formulation of a comprehensive national agricultural development plan. This will establish agricultural plans on the basis of scientific feasibility and truly play a role in guiding rural economic development.

To be able to play a role in guiding and promoting the development of commodity production, agricultural plans first of all must themselves be scientific and capable of reflecting real needs. This is the prerequisite of our research. The question of how to interlink plans and production is the key to plan realization.

12539

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NATIONAL

SEASONAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROMOTED

Beijing NONGYE JISHU JINGJI [ECONOMICS FOR AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese  
No 4, Apr 85 pp 16-19

[Article by Gao Xiaoming [7559 2556 2494], Shi Zhaolin [0670 3564 2651], and Wang Erfu [3769 1422 1133] of the Agricultural Economics Office of the Chinese Institute of Agronomy: "Vigorous Promotion of Seasonal Animal Husbandry: An Important Measure for Spurring Animal Husbandry Development"]

[Text] The term seasonal animal husbandry means reducing the volume of livestock put out to pasture in winter when the quantity and quality of forage is down, slaughtering young livestock as winter approaches, or moving livestock to other areas for pasturing, based upon the biological features of forage grass production. Vigorous promotion of seasonal animal husbandry is an important measure for spurring development of animal husbandry and has strategic significance for improving the ecological environment of the pasture, increasing the herdsman's income, upgrading economic results for society as a whole, and spurring China's development of animal husbandry.

I

Animal husbandry production is the second transformation chain in the overall agricultural ecological system, which is the complete cyclical biological process by which solar energy is transformed into energy, fats, and proteins for human consumption. Because of the current dynamic and static imbalances between forage and livestock in China's animal husbandry, production efficiency is low and an enormous amount of waste is engendered. Production efficiency is the foundation for the continuation and development of all production. When the consumption within a system is higher than its yield, then the higher the system's output, the greater that consumption and accompanying losses will be and the lower the production results will be. And systems short on production results will be at a competitive disadvantage. For many reasons, China's animal husbandry in many places--particularly in the north--is still having a problem with low yields, high consumption, and bad results. If this problem is not solved quickly, it will impact on the rapid development of China's animal husbandry. According to relevant information, the material transformation rate for the process of using forage to produce livestock products in some of the most advanced livestock-producing nations around the world is now

16 percent while the same rate in China is only 1 to 2 percent--about a tenth. This is being engendered by the fall-off in grasslands and the imbalance between forage and livestock. From the standpoint of energy transformation, a specific amount of energy must be maintained within an organic ecological system.

A dynamic equilibrium between materials coming in and those going out must be maintained as well. Continued expansion of production can only take place when what goes in is more than what comes out. Based on projections, production of each ton of beef on grasslands is equivalent to removing 26 kilos of nitrogen from the grassland ecological system by conversion to ammonium sulphate. For each 100 kilos of hay harvested there is a removal of 3 kilos of nitrogen. Based on a unit of one sheep consuming 600 kilos of hay per year, each removes 18 kilos of nitrogen. In Nei Monggol, for example, there are 1.02 billion mu of grasslands usable for grazing, haying, or collecting firewood. If 3 billion jin of nitrogen are extracted by conversion into 15 billion jin of chemical fertilizer, that means an extraction of 15 kilos of fertilizer per mu. But the amount being added to the grassland ecological system is very slow. This shows up in the following two ways: 1) Energy input is too low. Man-made pasturage amounts to only 4 million mu--a mere 0.39 percent of the total of 1.02 billion mu. Material input per mu amounts to about 10 kilos of fertilizer, but almost none of the natural grassland area is fertilized. 2) In the period just after liberation about 16 million head of livestock were situated in Nei Monggol; the figure as of 30 June 1980 was 40.60 million head--a 2.5-fold increase in 30 years. There is a serious overload situation now affecting the grasslands. We feel that if the two issues mentioned above are not resolved, accelerating the pace of increase for livestock production will be difficult--whether in grassland, semi-grassland, or farm area livestock industries.

## II

A great deal of practical experience at home and abroad demonstrates that development of seasonal animal husbandry is a primary measure for resolving the two problems mentioned above and promoting high-speed development of livestock production overall. Primary production raising livestock is production of (plant) forage, while production of livestock (animal) products is secondary. The total life cycle for forage grasses in the overwhelming majority of areas involves an encounter with a winter withering. Sprouts appear in the spring; growth takes place in summer; and seeds appear in the fall. Greenery during all four seasons is impossible. According to projections, forage grassland output in the cold season equals only 40 to 68.9 percent of what it is in the period of greatest flourishing. Crude protein by the same comparison is one-fourth. But secondary production based on nutritional demands of domestic animals is constant and relatively stable. Thus there is an imbalance between forage grassland "supply" and domestic animal "demand". That is to say, there is an imbalance between the obviously seasonal character of forage grassland production and the nutritional demands of domestic animals, resulting in an imbalance in the flow of energy within the grassland ecological system. This is a major factor in China's current grassland livestock industry's "summer strength, autumn fattening, winter weight-loss, and spring mortality."



Taking the Altai region of Xinjiang as an example, there have been six major catastrophes since liberation with large-scale livestock mortality in winter and spring, totalling more than 3 million head. The mortality in each instance was 300,000 to 400,000 head, with the figure reaching 600,000 to 700,000 in most serious instances. At an average of 500,000 head per instance, the mortality rate is around 23 percent. Minor catastrophes occurred almost every year. In general circumstances, each wool-bearing sheep lost 15 kilos in spring for a total weight loss of 60,000 tons, equal to the live weight of 1.5 million head. Nationwide, in the best of years the spring mortality rate for domestic animals was around 6 percent and weight loss was 30 percent, which together amount to a 36-percent waste of energy. This figure is higher than the composite of the commodity rate and the food self-sufficiency rate for livestock raisers in livestock regions. In some places the mortality and weight losses are 5 to 9 times the procurement amounts for livestock in the same year. The spring losses for domestic animals not only amount to a total waste of the forage which these animals consume; it also means they must work back to their original weights over the summer. This has a major impact on the capacities of grassland production. Experiments have shown that moderate spring losses for a wool-bearing sheep (a 25-percent loss of body weight) require 85 days of feeding to be restored to 95 percent of its original value. This is to say that the energy needs of 270 days--being the 6 months prior to the spring loss and the 85 days subsequent--are a total waste. This amounts to 75 percent of the whole year; and efficient transformation of energy in livestock raising is therefore occurring only during the other 25 percent time period. Grassland deterioration leads to populations of domestic animals that exceed what the pastures can bear, an overload that further accelerates deterioration and eventually to an imbalance in the flow of energy throughout the grassland ecological system. This phenomenon is becoming more serious in some areas. It should be tackled from two aspects. The first is "the grass." Wide-scale planting and fencing should be implemented in an effort to upgrade the quantity and quality of livestock forage. The second is "the livestock." This has two parts. First is that forage should determine livestock, with the amount of livestock set out for grazing ascertained reasonably given the capacity of forage lands to support them and controls placed on the total number of head. It may be suitable to reduce the number of livestock on hand in some areas. Second is implementation of seasonal animal husbandry. Experience in all regions has shown that alleviating the pressures on the grasslands even without any large investment of national capital may provide the conditions necessary for rehabilitating forage grasslands. This will greatly assist in upgrading the "three rates" (rate of overall increase, rate going to slaughter, and commodity rate), and will increase the income of herdsmen. It is worth vigorous encouragement and popularization.

### III

Seasonal animal husbandry is essentially two different things. First is the process of culling a household's domestic animals according to some plan as winter approaches--primarily from among born the the previous spring--to avoid having them pass through another winter. The ewes are retained, thereby raising the proportion of dams in their offspring-bearing years. The rate going to slaughter is raised, accelerating the turnover of the flock. This enables taking full advantage of the growth season for forage grasses and

upgrades turnover efficiency. The second process is one in which large domestic animals--especially feeder cattle--are transferred to farming regions as winter approaches. Farming and grazing are then engaged in simultaneously, using the feed resources of the farm region to strengthen and fatten the animals. This is sometimes referred to as "multi-locale fattening."

#### A. Planned culling of spring newborn as winter approaches.

This was popularized very early on in a number of foreign countries with well-developed livestock production, with good economic and ecological returns. China has also had successes in this in areas such as the Altai region of Xinjiang, where for a number of years they have adopted the method of fattening and slaughtering yearlings (at age 5 months), with very good results. Basing themselves on such features of the indigenous long-tailed sheep as early maturation, vigor, and rapid physical development, along with the severe shortage of forage grasses in winter and spring, these herdsmen initiated an experiment in fattening yearlings for slaughter beginning in 1975. After several years of experimentation and follow-up, this process has already been adopted throughout the region. Specifically, the method is as follows. Ewes are bred in November and the lambs are born the following April. The young rams (called wethers) are fattened on ewes milk and natural forage until mid-August, when they are weaned; and they are put out to graze at the end of the month, at which time slaughtering begins. The wethers average 35 kilos before slaughter, to a maximum of 60 kilos. The slaughter rate is 47 to 50 percent and the volume of meat produced is 70 percent of that from the slaughter of adult sheep at 1.5 years. Yet the amount of feed consumed is only 28 percent. This pre-winter slaughter greatly reduces the number of animals to be fed through the winter and spring. It also reduces overgrazing and wear and tear on the grasslands from the herds. It creates conditions for beneficial renewal of the grassland ecological system and provides for an enhancement of the "three rates," increase in income, improved pasturage, and improved herd make-up. The example of the largest ranch in area in Fuyun County will now be described to provide a glimpse of actual results when this method is used.

1. Raising the "three rates" and lowering costs: If we compare 1982 with 1976 from among the years this method has been implemented, the overall growth rate has increased 34.7 percent. The rate going to slaughter has risen 125.3 percent. Commodity rate is up 90.2 percent. The adult mortality rate has dropped from the 8 to 10 percent range of the sixties to 2 to 3 percent in the eighties.

Table 1. The Changing Situation for the "Three Rates" for All Domestic Animals (percents), 1976-1982

Year	Overall Rate of Increase	Slaughter Rate	Commodity Rate	Proportion Longtail to All Animals	Notes
1976	41.22	22.19	15.10	/	
1977	12.46	18.74	12.11	/	major natural catastrophe
1978	51.76	31.54	23.36	75.35	
1979	43.33	34.34	22.43	76.26	minor natural catastrophe
1980	53.27	48.46	31.17	76.75	
1981	47.68	47.13	26.66	75.61	
1982	55.53	50.00	28.72	74.38	

2. Full utilization of summer pasturage; exploitation of potential; rational use of winter pasturage, reduction in pressure: Most of northern Xinjiang's summer pasturage is hilly and primarily consists of pastures on the Asian massif and alpine regions. The grass quality is high and so are yields. Temperatures average 10 degrees Celsius, which is highly suitable for fattening animals. A lamb may gain 250 to 300 grams per day. But because of such factors as transportation, some of the summer pasturage in the region is underutilized. The total Altai summer pasturage covers 51 million mu, which is able to support 17 million sheep-units. The current level of support is only 5.4 million head, so there is still 70 percent untapped potential. By contrast, winter pasturage is a mere 29 million mu, which can support 4 million sheep-units. But over-wintering sheep-units have been averaging 4.3 million, which amounts to a 6.25 percent overload. Moreover, the winter grazing period is twice as long as the summer one. Thus, the actual overload is more than double. Once the above method is implemented, the total number of animals fed in the summer can be increased by about 30 percent, while the winter figure can be reduced by 5 percent.

3. Readjusting herd make-up and upgrading the proportion of ewes to create conditions for expanding further production: Based upon historical materials, the proportion of ewes prior to implementation of the method was generally 50 percent. Now, with the basic premise being that the total number of head on hand does not increase, the number of ewes has risen proportionately every year, as has the amount of animal feed. This county had 469,000 head of long-tailed sheep on hand in late 1964 and 630,000 as a maximum the following year, for an overall growth rate of 34.4 percent. The head-on-hand figure for late 1981 was 450,900 head, with a 1982 maximum of 700,000, for an overall growth rate of 55.53 percent (see Table 2).

Table 2. The Changing Situation for Ewe Proportions and Feed Capacities

Year	Percent Ewes	Maximum Feeding Capacity for Longtail Sheep (head)
1977	58.74	
1978	62.24	430,000
1979	64.35	460,000
1980	68.14	500,000
1981	72.78	520,000
1982	75.79	530,000

4. Increases in herdsman income: According to statistics, the income of herdsmen in this county was lower than that for farmers. Once fattened yearling production was put into effect, herdsman income rose accordingly. The average per capita income reached 226 yuan in 1981, up 61.6 percent from 1977. This figure was also 17.7 percent higher than the comparable figure for farmers (see Table 3).

Table 3. Farmer-Herdsman Income, 1975-1981 (Yuan)

Year	Farmer-herdsman income (per worker)	Herdsman income (per worker)	Farmer-herdsman income (per capita)	Herdsman income (per capita)
1975	358	370	153	138
1977	370	-	140	-
1978	386	386	147	142
1979	496	475	168	169
1980	555	568	209	215
1981	517	646	192	226

#### B. Multi-locale fattening.

This method has been relatively widely implemented in several developed livestock-producing nations. It has been successfully adopted in a number of regions of China in recent years, with favorable results. It not only promotes specialization in animal husbandry production and development of animal husbandry in grazing regions, but reduces pressure of livestock on the grasslands and improves production results. Moreover, it brings the strengths of rural and suburban food production and intensive farming fully to bear and brings real advantages to both farming and grazing areas. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Dachang Autonomous Muslim County of Hebei province has been purchasing feeder cattle from locations in Nei Monggol, inaugurating "multi-locale fattening." The volume of beef cattle being fed has risen from 304 head in 1979 to 12,000 in 1983--a 38-fold increase in 5 years. Net income from farmers feeding cattle throughout the country reached 600,000 yuan in 1983. Taxes from the raising, slaughtering, processing, and market exchange of these cattle sent 1.4 million yuan into government coffers, which constituted 25 percent of the county's total revenue income. Beijing's Doudian Brigade in Fangshan County has been taking



advantage of its strengths in grain and crop stalk resources since 1980, purchasing "feeder cattle" from Nei Monggol which are then fattened and slaughtered. The feed volume has now surpassed 1,000 head; 700 to 800 head have been sold after a 6-to-8 month fattening period at an average increase in weight per head of 300 to 400 jin, which when directly supplied to a market can result in a profit of 100 yuan. Slaughter and processing add about another 100 yuan of profit. The state can make 20 yuan and 30 yuan respectively from tariffs on market channels and freezing. A farm can provide ample organic fertilizer for 5 mu by raising a single cow, which also serves to promote increased production of farm crops.

Overall, implementation of seasonal animal husbandry has strategic significance for improving the environment of the grassland ecological system, increasing farmer and herdsman income, and spurring rapid development of animal husbandry. It should be vigorously endorsed and implemented.

12303

CSO: 4007/358

27 August 1985

## NATIONAL

## NATIONAL PASTURE MEETING VIEWS SURVEY RESULTS

OW181844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province 18 Jul (XINHUA)--China has completed surveys of pasture resources of four provinces and a municipality, a national meeting was told here today.

Experts appraised the survey achievements in Henan, Guizhou, Hubei, and Jiangsu provinces, and Tianjin at a meeting held between July 10 and 18.

The survey, which was made between 1980 and June this year, shows that the pasture land totals 15 million hectares in those central and southern regions, and each hectare yields 19.5 tons of grass each year, two to three times more than pastures in northern China.

Experts at the meeting suggested rational use and improvement of pastures to develop animal husbandry in those regions which have the advantages of plentiful rainfall, favorable climate and better communications facilities.

The provinces and Tianjin have planted 88,000 hectares of grass in recent years, Specialized households and villages that devote most of their efforts to animal husbandry have doubled their output value.

Scientists from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, and from the Academy of Sciences of China particularly recommended studying the survey experience of Guizhou Province.

Modern facilities including aerial photographs and computers were used in the Guizhou survey.

Combining these sophisticated techniques with field investigation, the southwest China Province completed its survey in 14 months, saving 600,000 yuan or two-thirds of the cost of two to three years, compared to traditional methods.

Survey workers have collected 1,195 samples of 152 varieties of grass, and other data.

The survey indicates that Guizhou is a potential production center for beef and mutton.

CSO: 4020/306



NATIONAL

NATIONAL MEETING ON ANIMAL FEED INDUSTRY OPENS

OW171920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA)—China will invest about 1.5 billion yuan in the animal feed industry during its Seventh Five-Year (1986-90) Plan period, according to materials released at a national working conference on the feed industry, which opened here today.

Another large methionine plant, four to five additional lysine plants and 30 to 40 more concentrated feed and additive premixing plants will be set up before the end of 1990. Meanwhile, a number of large, medium and small feed-processing plants will be needed during the period.

This was the first conference of its kind held in China since 1949, the year of the founding of the People's Republic, to boost the growth of the industry. The State Economic Commission formulated and published a 1984-2000 national development program on the feed industry earlier this year.

The program outlined the general target for feed industry production. China will raise its production capacity of compound and mixed animal feeds to 50 million tons by 1990, and to 120 million tons a year by the end of this century.

In 1984 China set up 93 feed-processing plants, each with an annual capacity of over 10,000 tons, and more than 2,500 plants, each capable of producing from 3,000 to 10,000 tons a year, as well as a number of small township- and village-run feed factories. It produced 12 million tons of mixed and compound feed during the year, four million tons more than in 1983.

The current conference, attended by officials of various provinces and cities in charge of the feed industry, will discuss how to realize the target of the program.

Li Ruishan, a senior official from the State Economic Commission in charge of the feed industry, told XINHUA that to achieve the goal prescribed in the program, efforts must be made to collect funds through various channels and encourage departments, localities, collectives and individuals to run

this industry. Meanwhile, it is necessary to import advanced equipment and technology, and start joint-venture-feed-processing enterprises in cooperation with foreign partners, he said.

China has rich feed resources. In addition to surplus grain due to good harvests for several years running, there are also about seven million tons of cake dregs of rice, over 400 million tons of crop stalks and shells, and a great deal of subsidiary products from light and chemical industries and leftover bits and pieces from animal-slaughtering, which provide a plenty of materials for the feed-processing industry.

CSO: 4020/306

NATIONAL

COUNTRY TO EMPHASIZE ANIMAL FODDER INDUSTRY

HK200458 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Wu Jingshu]

[Text] China will give top priority to the development of its industry animal fodder industry in the next 15 years, a national conference was told in Beijing.

The industry will try to produce 100 to 120 million tons of highgrade processed fodder by the year 2000--nearly 10 times its current capacity. Last year, China produced 12 million tons of processed feed.

This increase is essential to the country's overall economic growth and the improvement of nutritional standards. "We must put more meat, eggs, milk and fish on the people's dinner table," said Li Ruishan, a leading official in the State Economic Commission.

Li told the National Conference on the Fodder Industry, which convened in Beijing on Wednesday, that China still falls below the world average in per capita consumption of high-protein food.

"The key to improving nutrition standards is a fast growth in the country's animal husbandry. And the key to boosting animal husbandry is a faster growth of the fodder industry," he said.

Animal husbandry now accounts for less than 15 percent of China's total agricultural product. Its sluggish development has been largely due to the inadequate quantity and quality of the country's feed products, Li said.

The fodder industry has improved over the past few years, Li said. However, it is still lagging far behind the growing demand. Last year, the country needed 100 million tons of processed feed, but the industry only produced 12 million tons--only 12 percent of the total demand, Li noted.

Several Problems

Several problems hamper the development of the industry, Li said. These include an unbalanced distribution of the industry across the country,

many feed resources left untapped, the low-protein content of feed products, lack of advanced feed additives and equipment, and inadequate technical staff.

The purpose of the current conference is to discuss and solve these problems, Li pointed out.

According to a development plan approved by the State Council, China's fodder industry will increase its production in two steps: 50 million tons of processed feed by 1990; and 120 million tons by year 2000.

In the next five years, the state and the provinces will invest a total of 1.5 billion yuan to develop a number of major projects to produce high-grade processed feed and their additives, Li told the conference.

#### Effective Use

The first phase of development will focus on boosting animal husbandry in areas around major cities, industrial zones and tourist centres, Li added.

Full and effective use of existing feed resources is vital to the development plan, Li said. In addition to grains, China now produces about seven-million tons annually of crushed oil crop left from oilprocessing, and more than 400 million tons of grain crop stems and husks left after harvesting, which "have not been properly used" in producing feed.

These existing resources and also the leftovers from the food industry, especially from the slaughtering industry, should be used "to raise the protein content" in the processed feed, he added.

Li urged the nation's industries and scientists to put their heads together to improve the technical standards of the feed industry. "We should build most of the equipment needed ourselves, but also introduce some advanced technology from abroad, he said.

CSO: 4020/306

NATIONAL

SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS ROLE IN RURAL REFORM

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Li Beihai [2621 0554 3189] deputy secretary of Tai'an Prefectural Party Committee: "Discussion of the Place and Role of Specialized Households in Rural Economic Development"]

[Text] At the present time, China's rural areas are completing the first step of basic reform and beginning the second. The first step of reform began at the end of the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and for the last 5 years has involved implementing reform of the organizational system and smashing the "big pot," and implementing the output-related family responsibility system ("overall responsibility") nationwide. The central task in the second step of the reform is to readjust the rural industrial structure and to promote commercialization of the rural economy even more quickly. The readjustment will for the most part include 3 levels: The first is readjustment of the crop structure so a proper ratio between food and economic crops is established; second is overall structural readjustment of agriculture to achieve coordinated development of the farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries; the third is readjustment of the entire rural economic structure to enable comprehensive management and overall development of agriculture, industry and commerce. Establishing a new industrial structure is the heart of rural reform and is imperative for vigorously developing the rural economy. It is also extremely important for the doubling of agriculture and building a modern socialist agriculture with Chinese characteristics. This will cause another broad and profound change following implementation of output-related contract responsibility system.

Various types of specialized households in rural areas are already playing important roles in this change.

1. Specialized households are the forerunners in the specialization of the rural economy, as well as its commercialization and modernization. For a long time the peasants that constitute over 80 percent of China's population were restricted to unitary land management, which stressed the planting of grain, had low labor productivity, and the majority of agriculture products were self-consumed. After "overall responsibility" was implemented, the peasants attained the power of decision making in management, and a big change took place in agricultural production that produced marked results. But in



general, due to work normally being assigned to households based on the number of people, the rate of marketable goods is low and economic results are not high. Various other specialized households evolved from these conventional grain-producing agriculture households. After completing the first step of agriculture reform they continued to work their way through difficulties to become the rural area's pathbreakers for the second step of reform. Looking at the three levels in the first step of readjustment of the rural industrial structure: The crop industry specialized households are just now playing the role of vanguards in establishing a proper ratio between food and cash crops; forestry, animal husbandry and fishery households are just now playing the role of vanguards in producing a benevolent cycle in overall agriculture; and nonagricultural specialized households engaging in industry, commerce, transportation, construction and services are just now playing a vanguard role in the overall coordinated development of the rural economy. But even at the present time, the ratio of specialized households in agriculture is not large and the degree of specialization is not high; looking at the overall trend, however, the impetus of these households will certainly cause even more agriculture households to advance and strengthen the ranks of specialized households. This will continuously raise the levels of specialization, commercialization and modernization, and based on the new industrial structure, will create even stronger productive forces causing China to progress towards the modern agricultural ranks of the world.

2. Specialized households are a great force in economically linking cities and rural areas, breaking down the separation of urban and rural areas and promoting coordinated development of their respective economies in a consolidated direction. Along with the development of specialization in households there will be, emerging in large numbers, specialized households that engage in industry, commerce and services, among these there will be some "erlangshen" [0059 6745 4377] households that specialize in transportation between urban and rural areas. These will not only create a new agriculture trade market in rural areas but will also go directly into the cities. There is already a large trend of peasants going into cities to conduct business and to operate factories. Currently, there are 9,299 households that have come into urban areas of Shandong Province's Tai'an Prefecture to work and conduct business, and recently there has been an increase in specialized households coming into urban areas. The types of businesses specialized households are engaging in are also expanding; 3 households in Tai'an are even ready to purchase helicopters for use in the tourist industry.

From this we can see that specialized households are playing an active role in integrating the urban and rural economies.

3. Specialized households are the model for spurring collective wealth. The role various types of specialized households play in becoming prosperous has a very great attractive force and an invigorating effect on surrounding peasants. The so-called specialized villages and collectives are, generally speaking, one house leading several, then these leading a larger area so more and more people progress toward prosperity. Many specialized villages were begun by one household, and by this household passing on its skills and



and experience to neighbors, which gradually spread throughout the village. An example is the Xiaolou cattle raising village in Wenshang County of Shandong Province. First the branch secretary became prosperous at raising cattle, which influenced the entire village; after a period of 2 years over 90 percent of the villages, more than 400 households, became prosperous at raising cattle. During the period of more than 30 years from the founding of the PRC to 1980, only the production brigade commander of this village had a tile-roof home with the walls still made of half brick and half adobe. But in the short period of 3 years from 1981 to 1984, when they started raising cattle, 80 percent of the village families built new large tile-roof homes, of which the prices ranged from a low of 7,000 to a high of 10,000 yuan. More was accomplished in these 3 years than in the previous 30, completely changing the village from inside out. The specialized households in rural areas are now starting to use the power of their example to spur the vast peasant masses toward prosperity. Although they talk of individuality, the majority after becoming prosperous still work for the collective good, showing a noble moral character and ideological awareness.

4. Specialized households are exploring ways to lessen the distinction between urban and rural areas, industry and agriculture, and mental and manual labor. The practice of specialized households in opening factories, conducting business and engaging in various enterprises in cities is now being called "leaving the soil but not the countryside." The main difference between people in the city and countryside is the supply of food; rural residents still cannot acquire the food commodities available to urbanites. Another point is that people of rural areas do not have "secure jobs." Along with the continual increase in China's food supply there will also no doubt be various problems that occur in its supply, therefore, this distinction should not be too significant. As for "secure jobs," looking at the current trend, are not all people in urban areas going to go bankrupt? Another aspect is that specialized households represent modern rural productive forces, high productivity, a high commodity rate, good economic results and high rural incomes. These households are promoting urban and rural intercourse, development of the rural economy and education, and reduction of differences between urban and rural areas.

In regard to the differences between industry and agriculture, households engaged in industry and commercial services have become businesses comparable to other large businesses in urban areas, differing from them only in the level of development and in scope of operation. Many households in the actual practice of studying and utilizing science have been continually raising their level of knowledge. Are they not becoming increasingly closer to being mental workers? It is obvious from the current numbers and level of specialized households and the degree of development in the entire rural area that lessening the three main differences will be a long and complicated process, but China's present-day specialized households, by engaging in enterprises, have already shown a trend of gradually eliminating these major differences.

NATIONAL

# NEW RULES FOR PROTECTING NATURE RESERVES

OW131138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1055 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, July 13 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Forestry today announced new rules for the protection of nature reserves.

Under the latest set of regulations, prior permission is mandatory before units or individuals can enter reserves for research, study tours, mountain climbing, etc.

According to the ministry, the rules were first drafted in 1972 and revised several times in light of experience in managing nature reserves while drawing on the expertise of foreign countries.

China's nature reserves are divided into two categories: state and local. State reserves are those of significant research value and of international importance. They are managed by the forestry ministry. Local reserves are under the control of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and are managed by forestry departments above the county level.

The new regulations provide for the opening of nature reserves to tourism, where deemed desirable, with the revenue earned therefrom to be used for the development of the reserves.

Under the new rules, also, residents of nature reserves must live and work in designated areas, and engage in occupations that are not harmful to the natural environment.

China has 274 nature reserves, covering a total of more than 16 million hectares and accounting for 1.69 percent of the country's land area.

CSO: 4020/309-F

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

PIG PRODUCTION TO SOAR -- Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA) -- China plans to build 150 lean pig breeding centers in 20 provinces within the next five years, with annual production of 30 million porkers, the People's Daily reports today. About half of the 120 breeds of pigs now raised in China are fine breeds which produce lean meat. Over the past few years, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries has imported 19,000 boars, enough to ensure continued nationwide production of the lean pig breeds. Animal husbandry research and development centers are cross-breeding some of the faster maturing lean pigs with the aim of speeding up the introduction of lean pork on China's markets. Last year, lean pigs slaughtered accounted for only 15 percent of total pork production in China. Since mandatory sale of porkers to the state has been abolished and the price of pork has gone up, the number of pigs raised in the 12 major pig-raising provinces has gone up. In the first four months of 1985 production in these areas rose 3.15 percent over that period of 1984. Breeding pigs in these 12 provinces now number 3.84 million, a 3.86 percent increase over last year. Peasants now get 25 to 30 yuan more for each pig than before. [Text] ["Lean Pigs Get Green Light" -- XINHUA] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 10 Jul 85 OW]

1984 QUARANTINE WORK -- Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries reported today on last year's work in the quarantining of animals for import and export. Imported animals successfully processed included 1,937 head of cattle, pigs, sheep and horses, 5.63 million items of poultry, and 160,000 tons of animal by-products. And three million pigs, 18 million items of poultry and 1.2 million birds for export were quarantined to ensure their quality. Animals suffering from blue tongue, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis and mucosal disease were eliminated at China's 41 quarantine offices and 50 sub-stations last year. Pests found in 20.52 million tons of imported grain, cotton, timber and oil-bearing crops, and one million seedlings as well as 2.79 million tons of exported grain, oil-bearing crops and cotton were all disposed of in time. The year 1984 saw a record 25 million people transit China's borders, 320,000 of whom were medically examined. In addition, about 14,000 international parcels subject to the quarantine regulations were checked last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 12 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4020/309-F

27 August 1985

## TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

## BRIEFS

**RAPESEED BUMPER HARVEST PREDICTED**--Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--Sichuan and Anhui provinces, the two leading rapeseed producers in China, expect to reap bumper harvests this year, according to local reports today. Sichuan expects to reap more than 1,225,000 tons of rapeseed from 862,000 hectares, 30 percent up from the figure of 1984. By July 10, the province had purchased from peasants over 1 million tons of rapeseed, 35.3 percent more than in the same period last year. The output of Anhui, the second-biggest producer, is expected to be a record 1,113,000 tons this year, despite tornadoes and hailstorms during the pod-bearing period--50,000 tons more than the previous highest year of 1982. Rapeseed was grown on 800,000 hectares, accounting for one-fifth of the total cultivated land, or 267,000 hectares more than in 1984. Local peasants grew the "410" strain, which contains a low percentage of harmful erucic acid and was developed by the provincial agricultural research institute, on 19,000 hectares, 17,000 hectares more than last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 20 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4020/306

ANHUI

BRIEFS

**ANHUI RAPESEED**--Anhui this year reaped 22.27 million dan of rapeseed, 56.7 percent over the 1984 record. In 1984, Anhui planted 7.67 million mu of rapeseed. This acreage was expanded to 14.41 million mu in 1985. [Summary] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 85 OW]

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**--According to statistics compiled at the end of March, Anhui Province had 2,925,000 hogs in stock, up 17.8 percent compared with last year's corresponding time; 1,922,000 sheep, up 3.2 percent; 3,947,000 rabbits, up 51.3 percent; and some 100 million head of poultry, hitting a record high. At the end of March the province had 173,000 hives of bees, showing a 15.9 percent increase over the corresponding period last year. [Summary] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4007/383

GUANGXI

GUANGXI RADIO REPORTS DESTRUCTION OF FOREST FARM

HK040557 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpts] According to a letter from reporter (Zai Jianchang), serious damage has been done to the Beijianghe forest farm in Rongshui County, the largest mountain forest farm in Guangxi. Only half of the original 100,000 mu of trees now remain. Due to the fact that some local peasants have ignored law and discipline and the authorities have failed to take effective action to curb it, the trend of indiscriminately cutting down the trees and destroying the forest is continuing to spread. The reporter appeals to the departments concerned to take effective action as soon as possible to save the farm.

The letter says: The destruction of this farm started in 1982. As the local authorities failed to curb it effectively, indiscriminate tree-felling and destruction of the forest was growing more and more serious by the end of last year. Some people in local villages have depended on lumbering to get rich. They have completely ignored the warnings of the village cadres and forgotten all about the criminal law and the forestry law. Some of them have openly clamored that those who want to make money should go up the mountain to cut down the trees. When the forestry protection staff block them, they beat them up and injure them. Criminal elements have also cut the telephone lines of Yongle branch farm.

According to the farm's statistics, from 1982 to the end of May this year, 50,000 mu of trees were destroyed. Some 26,000 mu are now a wilderness. The total loss of timber is 300,000 cubic meters and the economic losses exceed 35.9 million yuan.

A station editor has written a comment on this letter, saying that people are grieved by the destruction of 50,000 mu of trees on this farm. The departments concerned must enforce the law and resolutely put a stop to the sinister trend of destruction of the forest.

CSO: 4007/407-F



GUANGXI

BRIEFS

PEASANT COOPERATION IN GUANGXI -- Nanning, July 25 (XINHUA) -- Villagers in Southern China still adhere to the traditional virtue of helping each other even now that the household contract responsibility system has been instituted, local officials told XINHUA. For example, in Beilou village, Mengshan county, in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, 30 laborers voluntarily helped Yuan Shenglin build a five-room house free of charge. Yuan spent only 1,600 yuan (580 U.S. dollars) on the materials for building his new house. He estimates that one-third of the cost was saved because of help from his neighbors. More than 90 percent of the 676 families in Beilou village built new houses this way. "Had the labor service been paid for, many villagers could not have afforded to construct new houses," said the head of the villagers' committee. In Zhaoping county, peasants have set up mutual aid groups in which individuals invest a certain amount of grain or cash. The 280 households in Huangyao village, Zhaoping county, have established 30 mutual aid groups which have helped set up 38 grain-processing workshops, three breweries and six shops. Mutual aid groups also lend money to help villagers purchase cattle and farm tools, and build water conservancy projects and bridges. During busy seasons, families with surplus manpower volunteer to help those short of hands. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0333 GMT 25 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4020/309-F

JPRS-CAG-85-026  
27 August 1985

GUIZHOU

#### BRIEFS

PIG POPULATION--There were 9,848,000 pigs in the province in early May, an increase of 10.52 percent over the same time last year. The price of pork has increased slightly but is still stable. [Summary] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jun 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/383

HEBEI

GOVERNOR URGES AID TO MOUNTAIN AREAS

OW18357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--The governor and two vice-governors of Hebei Province have proposed new aid measures after surveying mountain areas hit by severe drought for three years.

Taihang, Yanshan and Hengshan mountains cover more than 40 percent of the province, and are inhabited by 10 million people.

The drought has hit the areas hard since 1983, drying up wells in some villages, where peasants have had to carry in water from many kilometers away.

Despite funds, grain and other aid from provincial authorities, many local people have still faced severe hardship and poverty.

Zhang Shuguang, the governor, and Li Feng and Hong Yi, the vice-governors, have trudged over 1,000 kilometers and visited 50 villages in 11 mountain counties since mid-June.

They discovered that Sidi village in Longhua County had prospered by growing trees for a decade.

As a result, the governor suggested that the mountainous areas should not rely on only growing grain, but should comprehensively develop forestry, animal husbandry, mining and other mountain resources.

Vice-Governor Li Feng noted that peasants in Laishui, Laiyuan, and several other counties had difficulties getting drinking water, and proposed that provincial authorities should allocate 10 million yuan to help these areas build deep wells, pools and roads.

The officials jointly proposed that the province should concentrate more on developing mountain regions.

They also urged local officials to conduct more surveys in mountain areas, and to give priority to the supply of funds, consultancy and other services, and provide more educational and cultural undertakings there.

CSO: 4020/306

HEILONGJIANG

GROWTH OF ARTIFICIAL FISHBREEDING IN HEILONGJIANG

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Unprecedented Output of Artificial Fishbreeding in Heilongjiang; Last Year Fish Output Was 28,900 Tons, Constituting Over One Half of Heilongjiang's Fish Output and an Increase of 40 Percent Over Last Year; Fishbreeding Specialized Households Reached More Than 6,000 in Number, Twice as Many as Last Year"]

[Text] This year, around the time of the Spring Festival, aquatic products were abundant in the urban and rural markets. The residents of 10 large and medium sized cities increased their fish consumption by roughly 30 percent over that of last year. Based on statistics from concerned departments, the amount of marketable fish in Heilongjiang last year was somewhat over 120,000 tons with artificial production accounting for over 40 percent of this total, establishing a level not seen since 1962.

Since 1982, when the entire province carried out relaxation of policies dealing with the management of aquatic products, along with implementation of the rural output-related contract responsibility system, peasants in various areas contracted to breed fish and a large number of households specializing in fishery production emerged. Last year, Hulan county in less than one month put into production over 1,700 additional mu fishbreeding area than it originally had and increased its fish output for the entire year by 675 tons. Presently, there are over 6,000 households specializing in fishbreeding throughout the province, double that of last year, and its 189,000 mu of fishbreeding area was increased to 367,000 mu. In Mishan County the number of fishbreeding specialized households reached 460, an increase of more than 300 percent compared to last year. After the town of Xinxun in Binxian County contracted fish ponds out to households last year, there were nine households that achieved incomes of 10,000 yuan. Last year, eight households of Tuchengzi village of Yantongtun located in Dorbod Mongol Autonomous County jointly contracted a breeding area of 6,000 mu, and within a year all became households earning 10,000 yuan. After state-operated and collective fisheries gained decision-making power concerning management and the responsibility system was quickly implemented, there was an unprecedented upsurge in enthusiasm among the workers. Provincewide, fish ponds producing over 300 jin per mu have grown to an area of 21,000 mu, double that of last year, fish commodity bases have expanded to over 300 and fisheries have grown

to more than 400. Last year, the province had a total fish production of 55,000 tons, of which artificial breeding accounted for 28,999 tons, an increase of 40 percent over last year and an all time record. The fish production of Daqing, Hulan, Qitaihe and 12 other cities and counties increased by over 100 tons.

Concerned departments predict that this year fishbreeding specialized households may grow in number to 10,000. The scope of home produced fish will increase and along with the increase in commodities the fish prices in Heilongjiang markets will begin to fall.

12704

CSO: 4007/300



HEILONGJIANG

ABOLITION OF LIVEHOG ASSIGNED PROCUREMENT DISCUSSED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Abolition of Livehog Assigned Procurement Will Benefit the State and People; Deputy Department Chief Chen Jifan of the Heilongjiang Provincial Commerce Department Answers Questions Posed by a Reporter from This Newspaper"]

[Text] Starting 1 March, Heilongjiang abolished the livehog assigned procurement system and relaxed management policies. A reporter from this newspaper called on Deputy Department Chief Chen Jifan [7115 1142 0416] regarding this matter and asked him to answer some questions of concern to readers.

Question: What significance does abolition of livehog assigned procurement and relaxation of management policies have?

Answer: For many years the state's livehog assigned procurement system has had a beneficial effect on improving the supply of meat to the market and stabilizing prices, but in the last few years the rural economy has flourished and grain production has increased while the development of livehog production has been slow. This is the basic reason why the livehog procurement system is no longer suited to the development of commodity production. It has caused unreasonable price differences between hogs and grain and stifled its management, thus dampening the peasants' enthusiasm for raising hogs. For this reason, it has become necessary to reform the livehog assigned procurement system. After policies on livehogs are relaxed and prices start to adjust, then the price difference between hogs and grain will become equitable, the peasants' income from raising hogs will increase greatly, promoting peasant enthusiasm for developing livehog production. The last 2 years of actual practice have proven that using multiple means of management in livehog rearing has opened up large areas for circulation of peasants' products. This will basically resolve the buying and selling difficulties and enable the urban and rural meat markets to become more active.

Question: How is management to be relaxed? What are the specific measures to be used?

Answer: Relaxation of management policies for livehogs basically involves eliminating assigned procurement and directive planning, and carrying out free

marketing and trade. Producers can freely offer goods for sale; state-operated businesses, supply and marketing cooperatives, agriculture and industry (livestock, industrial and trade) enterprises, collective businesses, individual retailers and rural transportation households can freely buy, sell and transport goods; the catering and processing trades can make their own purchases; schools affiliated with various organizations and business institutions can collect their own income and be self-governing and self-supporting. State-operated businesses should actively organize, support and foster development of various circulation channels, and establish more circulation channels, have fewer links in the production chain and a more direct flow in the buying and selling system. State-operated food companies, in accordance with the principle of free trade, should sign contract purchases and market purchase agreements with the peasants. Production areas and areas where the goods are sold should sign transportation contracts and gradually establish firm relationships in commodity supply.

Question: After policies are relaxed, what changes will occur in livehog prices, and will pork prices on the market change?

Answer: The market list price will be abolished simultaneously with abolition of the assigned procurement system, and a system based on the market and on product quality will be implemented. According to estimates, the price of each maojin will rise by .2 to .25 yuan over the price at the end of last year. In addition, the range of prices will space out due to the differences in slack and prospering businesses, urban and rural areas, and product quality. Specific prices will be determined by the condition of each city and county. To support development of livehog production, the state, under the principles of voluntary participation and raising hog prices, by taking some state-purchased grain and going through state-operated food companies, will sign contracts with rural households to change livehog prices. Also to promote livehog production the provincial government will require areas to maintain policies that are effective in supporting hog-rearing, such as fodder fields, supporting specialized households, eliminating epidemics and getting rid of harmful insects.

Question: After the purchase price for livehogs is raised, what will happen to meat prices?

Answer: So that the cost to the consumer does not increase, and to guarantee the supply of meat, the price of fixed quantities of pork supplied to state-operated businesses will not change. The standard supply quantities to cities and counties will not change and the price will stay at the list price as of the end of February.

Question: After restrictions on livehog production are relaxed, how can we further develop the main channels of state-operated businesses?

Answer: After restrictions are relaxed, the dominant position and role of state-operated food companies will not be weakened, and their mission will be given even more importance. This will require the workers and staff of state operated businesses and departments to quickly change their thinking

concerning management, speed up the organizational system reform, shoulder the responsibility of starting market adjustment, level out market prices, and shoulder the main responsibility for making the meat market flourish. Food companies in all areas should give full play to the advantages of having more circulation channels, abundant materials, modern management practices and facilities, and they should actively play their dominant role in the market. During the peak period of the livehog market, more buying points should be established to satisfy the peasant's hog-selling needs. Based on the principles of changing supply and demand on the market and small profits with large turnover we should quickly set and regulate prices, protect production and level out market prices. Provinces and cities that are trade centers should put forward hog price guides for a fixed period of time on the basis of investigation, research, price policies and the trends in supply and demand, and publish price bulletins to direct and coordinate buying and selling throughout the province. To hasten the rate of reform in the food system, food enterprises should truly be made into self-managed and independently accountable economic entities that stress specialization in one field, practice comprehensive management, are geared to society and production, and supply more services for circulation and to consumers.

12704

CSO: 4007/300

HENAN

BRIEFS

GRAIN BUSINESS--This summer is the first time that Henan Province began implementing the system of ordering grain by contract. After the summer harvest, peasants sold grain to the state in accordance with their contracts. According to statistics by 8 July, 4.4 billion jin of grain had been stored in granaries and accounted for 49.8 percent of the amount stipulated in the contracts. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 10 Jul 85 HK]

SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST--Henan Province has reaped a good harvest of summer grain this year. According to a sampling report by the provincial audit department, this year's total summer grain could reach 31.92 billion jin. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 5 Jul 85 OW]

WHEAT PRODUCTION--Zhengzhou, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Henan Province, China's biggest wheat producer, is expected to produce 15.96 million tons of wheat this year. This estimation, announced here today, was made through equidistance sampling by state statistics departments. This is the second year for the province to hit the 15-million-ton target. The province, on the Yellow River-Huai River plain, ranks first in the nation in sown acreage, total output and annual commodity sales to the state of wheat. The province produced 16.84 million tons of wheat last year, hitting an all-time high. It is expected that 88,500 tons less than last year will be produced this year due to floods, drought, wind and hailstorms in some of the wheat-growing areas this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 4 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4020/306

HUBEI

**CIRCULAR ISSUED ON PREVENTION OF CROP DISEASES, INSECT PESTS**

HK190138 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Yesterday the provincial people's government issued a circular on preventing and controlling grain and cotton diseases and insect pests.

The circular said: As a result of the failure to thoroughly grasp the work of preventing and controlling crop diseases and insect pests, many first generation of striped rice borer caterpillars have hatched in this year's early rice. The percentage of rice affected by rice-feeding leaf rollers is larger than that in the corresponding period last year. All this plus the high-temperatures with winds from Southeast Asia are favorable to the occurrence and spread of crop diseases and insect pests. At present, the high incidence of some serious grain and cotton diseases and insects, such as the second generation of striped rice borer, the rice-feeding leaf rollers, and two-spotted spider mite, may appear in a large area of the province. In view of this, the provincial government demanded that all localities properly carry out the following:

1. Government and the departments concerned at all levels must strengthen their leadership over prevention and control of crop diseases and insect pests; organize people to go deep into grassroots units to examine the appearance, prevention, and control of crop diseases and insect pests in their own areas; conduct investigations; study measures for prevention and control; and do their best to control the crop diseases and insect pests to the initial stage and minimize the losses.
2. Agricultural departments at all levels must do a good job in forecasting crop diseases and insect pests, timely keep abreast of the accurate information about crop diseases and insect pests and strengthen technological guidance and service. They must organize and dispatch technological personnel to go deep into grassroots units to carry out professional prevention and control in various forms and take various methods in conjunction with grassroots cadres. They must help masses carry out prevention and control of crop diseases and insect pests jointly.
3. It is necessary to pay attention to safety in using pesticides and to do a good job in supplying pesticides and agricultural machinery. Agricultural



and supply and marketing departments must organize people to conduct examination, give guidance and help peasants use pesticides safely and act in accordance with instructions so as to avoid and reduce poisoning incidents as much as possible. On the one hand, supply and marketing departments must do a good job in supplying pesticides and agricultural machinery; on the other, they must strengthen supervision and examination to ensure the quality of pesticides. No individual or unit is allowed to take the opportunity to sell inferior, ineffective, and bogus pesticides. If discovered and verified, those doing so should be dealt with severely.

CSO: 4007/383

HUBEI

BRIEFS

PROHIBIT DEDUCTION PEASANTS' MONEY -- According to reports, during the summer procurement of agricultural products, some districts, townships, and villages in our province, under many pretexts, have deducted peasants' money. The procurement of summer grain, summer oil-bearing crops, and other agricultural products and the peasants' enthusiasm for production has been seriously affected. In view of this, the provincial government has specially issued the following urgent circular: 1. No unit or individual is by any means allowed to use the summer harvest to make various kinds of deductions from peasants' receipts at will. Furthermore, all procurement units, banks, and credit cooperatives must not violate regulations by collecting money for other units or individuals. 2. When peasants sell agricultural products, if they want cash, they must be given cash and if they want the account transferred, the account must be transferred. Opposing the peasants' will is not permitted. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/407-F

HUNAN

BRIEFS

PADDY FIELDS FOR FISHERY -- Changsha, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Hunan, in central China, has expanded paddy fields used for fish farming to 200,000 hectares this year, more than three times the 1981 figure. An official of the provincial aquatic products department said here today that this figure accounted for about one-third of the country's total fish-breeding paddy fields. According to the official, carp and crucian carp are the major species raised in paddy fields. They devour insects and grass, and loosen the soil. The fish droppings help increase the fertility of the land, raising grain yield by 10 percent. The fish output per hectare gains up to 750 kilograms. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 25 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4020/309-F

JIANGSU

## USE GRAIN SURPLUS TO IMPROVE RURAL COMMODITY PRODUCTION

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese  
No 2, 23 Feb 85 pp 3-5

[Article: Use Grain Advantages To Promote Comprehensive Development of Rural Commodity Production"]

[Text] Grain production is one of Jiangsu's strong points. The appearance of a low-level grain surplus in Jiangsu at the present time is an inspirational thing.

For a long period, we have been carrying out socialist construction in a situation of a grain shortage. There were no breakthroughs in grain production and there was no way that the situation of 800 million peasants growing food to eat could be changed. The only alternative was to concentrate rural resources, capital and labor inputs in grain production. Not only were there no changes in the situation of a single line of activity in rural areas, but the development of the entire national economy was greatly restricted as well. Although the level of grain output in Jiangsu was a bit higher, there were major regional imbalances in the past. Northern Jiangsu was grain deficient and there was excessive pressure on southern Jiangsu. Successful reforms in rural economic systems since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee have led to successive substantial increases in Jiangsu's grain output. Total grain output was 61 billion jin in 1983, up by 13 billion jin over 1978. This was an average yearly increase of 4.9 percent over this 5-year period. There was another bumper harvest in 1984. Output was around 66 billion jin, and the 1,000 jin per person level was surpassed in Jiangsu. A low-level grain surplus began to appear. This is a surplus to a certain extent and must be considered a good thing.

First, the grain surplus is an unprecedented advantage for Jiangsu in terms of economic development, and it was not easy to attain. It is a realization of a long-held dream of the cadres and masses in Jiangsu. It has caused work throughout the national economy to change from passivity to activity. Everyone likes to say that "there is no stability without agriculture." What this really means is that "there is no stability without grain." "With grain in one's hands, there is no need to worry." The food and clothing question in rural areas basically has been solved and the overall situation has stabilized. This excellent turn of events for grain establishes a material foundation to use for opening up new spheres of production in rural areas and developing the entire national economy.

Second, it provides us with an unusually lucky chance to readjust rural industrial structures. There is an irrational situation of three overly small proportions in the rural industrial structures of Jiangsu. In cropping, cash crops account for too small a proportion. In total value of agricultural output, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries account for too small a proportion. In rural and small town industries, farm and sideline product processing accounts for too small a proportion. Because we were restricted by grain in the past, the conditions for readjustment were not there. With sufficient grain, we can grasp this good opportunity to put economic relationships in order, and we can make better use of advantages according to local conditions to promote comprehensive and coordinated development of the rural commodity economy.

Third, we must note that the current grain surplus appeared in a situation of low levels of consumption. It is a temporary phenomenon in which there have been no readjustments in industrial structures, the structure of grain varieties or consumption structures. When looking at developmental trends, we must continue to perfect food structures, increase the proportion of animal foods and improve nutritional levels. We can use the turnaround in grain now to make great efforts to develop animal husbandry and breeding to continue meeting the ever-increasing needs of the people's material lives.

Fourth, the turn for the better in grain production can allow us to use readjustment and reform of industrial structures to liberate a large amount of labor power from rural areas to provide an adequate reserve army to develop industry, sideline production, commerce and other activities. Jiangsu transferred 8 million rural laborers out of agriculture between 1978 and 1983, and another 2 million-plus have been transferred since 1984. Problems such as difficulties in selling, shipping and storing grain and increased financial burdens now have appeared in some areas. This does not mean that they are problems brought on by bumper grain harvests. The main problem is that, ideologically, we have not made an adequate estimate of the situation. No one ever thought that grain production would develop so quickly. Basic construction has been too limited over the past few years. There are not enough warehouses and circulation is impeded. The reason for both problems is that our work has not kept pace. For this reason, we believe that these problems can be solved completely through reforms, a correct guiding ideology and actively doing our work well.

We are facing a temporary low-level grain surplus. How should we deal with it? Based on the actual situation in Jiangsu, I feel that we should make efforts in four areas:

1. Focus on readjustment of industrial structures. Quickly transform the situation of an overly-small proportion of cash crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. Grain production in Jiangsu should move from quantitative to qualitative advantages. The key point is to solve problems related to quality improvement and increasing the percentage of grain that is marketed. High quality products are essential for competition in the market. The structure of grain varieties at the present time is becoming increasingly ill-adapted to market demand. Wheat is the grain variety that accounts for



the largest proportion of warehouse stocks in Jiangsu and sales avenues are impeded. The situation is the same for rice. Polished long-grain nonglutinous rice sits waiting to be sold. There are overstocks of polished glutinous rice. Polished round-grain nonglutinous rice is in high demand and there is even less top-quality rice. As the people's standard of living rises, their demand for polished round-grain nonglutinous rice and other high-quality rice will continue to grow. A relative surplus of grain, therefore, does not mean that there is an actual surplus of certain varieties. Readjustment of rural industrial structures and the structure of grain varieties not only can improve the quality of grain and economic results, but also is a means for dealing with the realitive grain surplus. Jiangsu is a primary polished round-grain nonglutinous rice producing region and it should make use of its advantages. "Wuxi grain" was been famous throughout history in the Taihu region of southern Jiangsu. Improved varieties such as early Danba, fragrant round-grain glutinous rice, purple glutinous rice in Sunan and Dache glutinous rice, Qingyang glutinous rice, Yan No 2 glutinous rice and others in northern Jiangsu have been bred in recent years. Each area can select from them according to the need for high quality and low costs. White husk wheat and beer wheat also should be developed as needed.

In the area of readjustments in industrial structures, things should be done according to natural and economic laws. A focus on grain at the macro level is not the same as saying that every place and region should be self-sufficient in grain regardless of conditions. This would be the same as enlarging the natural economy and it would tie our hands and feet. I feel that each area should make use of its advantages according to local conditions. This means engaging in commodity production. Production should be arranged according to market demand and objective conditions. Different areas can use market exchange, apply the law of value and engage in regional specialized cooperation. Northern Jiangsu can continue to develop its grain advantages while striving to develop the diversified economy. Southern Jiangsu has made a great contribution to grain production in the past. It should use this opportunity to make appropriate readjustments to reduce the proportion planted in grain and give full play to its resource advantages, establish its position in the country and take aim at markets. It should strive to develop a rich variety of farm and sideline products such as vegetables, tea, fruits, flowers, aquatic products, meat, poultry, eggs, milk and others to form a high-quality, high-efficiency rationally coordinated rural industrial structure. I propose that, on the basis of typical development, different base areas for forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries should be established.

2. Be active in grain conversion, processing and comprehensive utilization. This is the fundamental route for promoting further development of grain production and is urgently needed to improve the people's standard of living. First of all, we should strive to develop the feed industry to convert surplus grain into fish, meat, eggs, milk and other animal products. Per capita meat, poultry, eggs and milk consumption in Jiangsu at the present time is only 47 jin, but 11.7 billion jin of feed grain are being consumed each year. If consumption levels rose 50 percent, then grain consumption would increase by 6 billion jin. If they doubled, more than 23 billion jin of grain would be consumed in a year. Grain output increased by 14.8 billion jin over the 5-year

period between 1978 and 1983. The average yearly increase was less than 3 billion jin. The great potential for grain conversion is evident. In Haian County, a typical example of local grain conversion in Jiangsu, percapita production of meat, poultry, eggs and fish was 120 jin in 1983. More than 400 million jin of grain can be converted each year. Shengao township in Tai County developed the breeding industry and can convert locally more than 20 million jin of grain each year. The specialized feed household of Chen Xingzhen [7115 5887 2398] in Wujiang County in Suzhou Prefecture consumed more than 20,000 jin of grain locally in 1984. If half of Jiangsu could reach the level of Haian, breeding alone could convert 12 billion jin of grain. If this were the case, there would be a great shortage, not a surplus, of grain.

Development of the food industry is an important link for raising grain consumption levels and conversion capacity. The value of output in the food industry is usually about double that of the value of output in agriculture in the developed nations. It is only 25.2 percent of the value of agricultural output in Jiangsu, however. Although there are limits to total quantities in human food consumption, there are, relatively speaking, no limits in terms of food quality and the search for variety. Grain is the basic material of human life as well as an important industrial raw material. There usually is a three-fold increase in proportional value for farm and sideline products after intensive processing. Doing good work in this area is a guarantee that agricultural output will quadruple by the year 2000. We should, therefore, resolve to promote local processing of farm and sideline products and strive to develop processing of grain, fiber, meat, fish, fruits and edible oils. In Jiangsu's case, we should pay attention to applying new achievements in science and technology to do good work in refining and intensive processing of grain. If all urban residents were supplied with refined rice and refined flour so that everyone ate refined grain and livestock ate coarse grain, Jiangsu could consume an additional one billion tons of grain. Food processing should depend on the multitude of peasant households. More than 1,500 peasant households in Qidong County are engaged in family food processing, and they consumed more than 3 million tons of grain in just 10 months during 1984. The brother Liu Yongqing [0491 3057 1987] and Liu Yongzhang [0491 3057 4382] in Pei County's Weimiao township are running a family food product processing plant. They make more than 20 varieties of pastry and consumed locally more than 400,000 tons of grain and more than 80,000 jin of edible oils in less than a year. They achieved a total value of output of more than 300,000 yuan and had 50,000 yuan in profits. Development along the road of integrating the food products and feed industries with animal husbandry and breeding is essential to making the best use of grain, multiplying the value of output and improving economic results. In this way, agriculture will develop further and its inherent dynamism will be strengthened.

3. Make further relaxations in policies. Implement higher prices for higher quality, regional price differential, seasonal price differentials, price differentials for varieties and other types of price policies, and use price levers to promote high-quality grain production and large-scale circulation. There should be readjustment of current policies concerning animal husbandry, especially the breeding industry to facilitate the development of live pig production and to assist rural and small town enterprises and specialized

households to develop the feed industry and breeding industry. Implement a policy of preferential taxation or one of reduced taxation or exemption for the food products and feed industries. Promote true development of the feed and food product industries.

4. Open up markets, enliven circulation. Problems in grain sales, shipping and storage have appeared in some areas. They also are related to impediments in circulation channels. Grain must enter into market exchange if it is to serve as a commodity. For this reason, we should open up multiple channels to promote the rational circulation of grain and other farm and sideline products. Jiangsu used multiple levels, multiple forms and multiple channels to organize internal and external sales of grain in 1984. Predicted sales for the year could reach 3 billion jin. Wuxi City, which is one of the four most famous rice markets in China, established a grain and oils trade center in September of 1984. This made it possible for a large portion of the surplus grain outside unified purchase and sales tasks to be gathered and distributed according to an historically-formed economic region. They established professional exchanges with units under state ownership and collective ownership and rural specialized households in more than 200 prefectures, cities and counties in 22 provinces in China. Nearly 200 million jin of grain and oils were exchanged. We also should note that the conversion process for grain does not cease after it has been converted into finished food products and meat, eggs and milk. The question of how to open up sales avenues for a product must also be dealt with. For this reason, we must pay attention to the production and sales situation during a particular year, predict market trends, provide information and timely feedback to producers, and encourage them to produce products that can be sold so that commodity production and market demand are mutually adapted. Only in this way is it possible for the peasants to gain increased benefits through grain conversion. Opening up markets should pay close attention to rural consumer markets. Production should be promoted by stimulating consumption, and special attention should be given the rising force of peasant purchasing power. Solid domestic markets are essential for promoting all-round prosperity in the rural commodity economy.

In summary, we are pleased with the current grain situation. The ideology of making agriculture the foundation cannot be shaken because of the appearance of a temporary grain surplus. Comrade Hu Yaobang has said that "The rural areas and agriculture are the foundation of the four modernizations. This is an unchangeable view. It cannot be changed for 30 or 50 years." We strongly support this view. Grain production is one of Jiangsu's strong points. We should make greater use of this advantage to create a new situation in rural commodity production. The percapita average amount of grain in Jiangsu is only 1,000-plus jin at the present time. Looking toward the future, however, constant development of science and technology will open up even broader vistas for grain conversion, processing and comprehensive utilization.

12539

CSO: 4007/277

JPRS-CAC-85-026  
27 August 1985

JIANGSU

#### BRIEFS

RAPESEED OUTPUT--Jiangsu Province's rapeseed output this year is a record 14 million dan, an increase of more than 50 percent over last year. This year the province planted a record 6 million mu of rapeseed. [Summary]  
[Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4007/383

JILIN

BRIEFS

**JILIN GRAIN PURCHASE** -- According to statistics compiled by the grain departments, a total of 2,675,500 peasant households and 25 farms in Jilin Province have signed grain purchase contracts with grain departments, and 12.57 billion jin of grain will be purchased under such contracts, 60 million jin more than the planned figure. Contract grain purchasing has readjusted the structure of agricultural and forest production. The corn-growing acreage in the province has decreased slightly, and the acreage for growing paddy rice, soybeans, oil-bearing seeds, and cash crops has increased. [Summary] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**--At present, the amount of poultry in Jilin Province increased by 71 percent over the corresponding period of 1984, output of fresh eggs, by 92 percent; and hog output, by 32 percent. Thus far, the number of households specialized in livestock breeding has reached 23,000, accounting for one-third of the province's total number of rural specialized households. More than 31,000 people are engaged in animal husbandry, and their per-capita income has reached 990 yuan. Now the province has 4,700 feed processing plants with a total processing capacity of 1 million tons. [Summary] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/383



NEI MONGGOL

BRIEFS

**FARM PRODUCTS**--The total purchasing volume of farm and sideline production of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region in the first 5 months of 1985 reached 84.7 million yuan, an increase of 33.7 percent over the corresponding period of 1984. The volume of retails of means of subsistence reached 506.63 million yuan, an increase of 10.2 percent over the corresponding period of 1984. [Summary] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

**HOG INCREASE**--According to statistics, as of 5 June the number of hogs in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region reached 4,742,000 head, an increase of 63,000 over the corresponding period last year. [Summary] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 85 p 1 SK]

**WATER-SOIL CONSERVATION**--Nei Monggol Region has succeeded in preventing 16.7 million mu of land from water and soil erosion in past 6 years, exceeding the total areas in the past 23 year from 1956 to 1978 by 1.978 million mu. At present, some 262,400 specialized households have engaged in water and soil conservation work and have contracted to improve 15.23 million mu of water and soil eroded land. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4007/383

NINGXIA

BRIEFS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Yinchuan, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--As readjustment of production structure is being carried out in Ningxia's rural areas, the autonomous region's animal husbandry industry flourished in the first half of this year. The number of cattle, horses, camels, donkeys, and other draft animals reached 740,000, 16.5 percent more than the same period of last year. The number of sheep and hogs amounted to 3.3 million and 530,000 respectively. So far, the autonomous region has built 184 livestock product bases and commodity production specialized villages. It has also set up 91 new animal feed processing factories, which will turn out more than 100,000 tons of feed annually. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0838 GMT 2 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4007/383

QINGHAI

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY TRADE--During the first half of this year, the purchasing and selling of agricultural machinery developed well in the province. By the end of March, the purchase volume of agricultural machinery amounted to 34.94 million yuan, fulfilling 79.3 percent of this year's annual target; and the sales volume of agricultural machinery reached 40.64 million yuan, fulfilling over 75 percent of this year's annual target. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 85 HK]

QINGHAI LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION INCREASES -- By the middle of June, the pastoral areas in Qinghai Province had raised some 3,629,000 head of livestock of various kinds. The number of livestock surviving this year was some 728,000 head more than in the same period last year. The number of livestock which died this year was some 210,000 head less than in the corresponding period last year. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/407-F

SHANDONG

MAGPIES ASSIST IN SHANDONG AFFORESTATION

OW171645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Jinan, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--Two-thirds of grey magpies in a pine forest have moved to other places in coastal Shandong Province as pine moths, the staple food of the bird, has been eliminated, local officials reported recently.

The experience of the pine forest in Rizhao City, which began to utilize the grey magpies (*cyanopica cyana swinhoei*) for control of harmful insects eight years ago, has attracted nationwide attention, Zhang Tianyin, deputy director of the city forestry bureau, said.

Since the birds were introduced, the 200 hectares of pine trees in Huashan village have grown four to five times faster than those pestered by moths.

Zhang said, magpies protect about 20,000 hectares of pine trees in the coastal city.

The city depended on chemical pesticide to control pine moths and other harmful insects before 1977. Though pesticide was effective for a period, it killed beneficial insects and polluted the environment at the same time.

Grey magpies have bred rapidly under artificial protection in the city. Bird habitats there have increased from 13 to more than 100 in a decade, while the bird population was boosted to more than 30,000.

They have also domesticated more than 1,000 magpies and sent 500 to Beijing city and Anhui, Jiangsu, Sichuan and Jilin provinces.

Rizhao city is one of the advanced examples in China's afforestation drive. It has covered all of its 38,000 hectares of barren hills and wasteland with pines, poplars, metasequoias and fruit trees.

CSO: 4020/306

SHANDONG

EMERGENCY CIRCULAR ISSUED ON COMBATING DROUGHT

SK070552 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] On 6 July, the provincial People's Government issued a circular on doing a good job in a down-to-earth manner in combating the current drought. The circular urges localities throughout the province to adopt all ways and means to conduct planting and sowing by combating the drought and to combat the drought in order to protect seedlings. Meanwhile, continuous efforts should be made to successfully implement the task of flood prevention in order to wrest a bumper harvest by exerting efforts.

Since the beginning of this summer, most areas of our province have basically been short on rainfall and have suffered high temperatures resulting in the serious summer drought. The acreage of farmland throughout the province which has suffered from the drought has reached more than 50 million mu. At present, more than 7 million mu of farmland on which summer harvesting has been completed has not yet been sown because of the current drought.

To cope with the drought, localities have successively launched their struggle against the drought. As of now, they have created moisture for more than 17 million mu of dried farmland.

The circular points out: As soon as the first warm period arrives, the task of sowing crops by combating the drought and protecting seedlings by combating the drought brooks no delay. Efforts should be made to do away with the idea of waiting for rain from the heavens and to actively launch a struggle against the drought. Various localities should make full use of their water resources and bring into full play the function of all water conservancy facilities and pumping machines so as to accelerate the pace of creating moisture for sowing and to do a rush job of fulfilling sowing tasks in the summer. Efforts should be made to strengthen field management and to do a good job in combating the drought in order to protect seedlings.

The circular also points out: Various localities throughout the province should pay attention to implementing the task of flood prevention while combating the drought. In line with the arrangements made by the provincial emergency meeting on flood prevention, they should do a good job in organizing flood-prevention forces, clear away obstacles in river courses, and dredge the ditches on the plains in order to make a success in a down-to-earth manner in the flood-prevention work.



The circular urges leading personnel at all levels to concentrate their efforts on enhancing organizational work for combating the drought and dealing with problems cropping up in the anti-drought operation in a timely manner. Electric departments should adopt all ways and means to save much power to supporting the antidrought operation. Commercial and transportation departments should do a good job in a timely manner of delivering material supplies for the antidrought operation. All industries and trades should vigorously support the work of combating the drought and flood prevention in line with their capabilities in order to make contributions to the struggle against disaster.

CSO: 4007/407-F

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

FARM MACHINERY OUTPUT--Shandong Province saw an upward trend in selling farm machinery in the first of 1985. The total output value of farm machinery sold in the country in the past 6 months reached some 510 million yuan, an increase of 12.2 percent over the same period of 1984. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4007/383

SHANGHAI

BRIEFS

DIKE FOR YANGTZE RIVER -- Shanghai, July 26 (XINHUA) -- A newly-formed office to harness the Yangtze River estuary plans to build a 20-km dike in the estuary to check the movement of silt brought downriver. Officials of the office told Xinhua today that the 6,000-km Yangtze river carries about 500 million tons of silt from its upper and middle reaches to the delta every year. The silt has narrowed the deep-water shipping course to 1,300 meters wide last year from 2,500 meters in 1980, and, if unchecked, could fill up the deep-water port of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex near Shanghai in four to five years. Scientists of the Shanghai Branch of the East China Institute of Survey and Design, under the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, and the Shanghai Conservancy Planning and Design, under the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, and the Shanghai Conservancy Planning and Design Institute suggested building the dike with more than 1,000 reinforced-concrete boxes filled with sand. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0314 GMT 27 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4020/309-F

SICHUAN

#### AGRONOMISTS ENDORSE MULTIPLE-CROP SYSTEM

OW291245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 29 Jul 85

["Money Grows on Multiple-Crop Fields" -- XINHUA HEADLINE]

[Text] Nanning, July 29 (XINHUA) -- A new multiple-crop system developed in Sichuan province can greatly boost the value of produce on dry farmland across Southern China, a symposium for agronomists was told.

Under the system, perfected by the Nanchong Prefectural Academy of Agricultural Sciences, a field is divided into several belts. Different crops are rotated around the belts.

This enables peasants to harvest grain, animal feed and cash crops on the same plot, the symposium here, organized by the Agriculture Ministry and attended by 60 scientists, was told.

Compared with the traditional two-crop system, it leads to more efficient use of sunshine, heat, rain and soil resources, boosting plant fertility and reducing soil erosion.

Comparative experiments by the Nanchong Academy showed that a hectare of land planted with wheat and sweet potatoes in traditional methods reaped produce worth 3,540 yuan, while that covered with wheat, peanuts and four other crops yielded 55 percent more in output value.

In addition, the multiple-crop land produces many more side-products, which can be used as fresh fodder.

A village in Hepu county, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, also experimented with the system, and discovered that earnings from a field increased by 42.9 percent, compared with traditional methods.

Agronomists at the symposium pointed out that the extra work needed to tend these multiple-crop plots could help soak up surplus rural labor.

CSO: 4020/309-F

XINJIANG

BRIEFS

**WATER SUPPLY**--In this year, the state and the region have allocated an additional five million yuan to 28 distant counties and towns in border areas, including Wenquan, Bachu, Pishan, and Awat, to solve difficulties in getting drinking water. Last year, the state and the region allocated 5.5 million yuan to 14 counties and towns, including Taxkorgan, Barkol, Akqi, Nilka, Rouqiang and Fuhai, to develop water supply facilities. By the end of this year, the region will have completed and put into operation the water supply projects in nine counties and towns, thereby increasing the water supply capacity by over 20,000 tons. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Jul 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/383



XIZANG

XIZANG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON MAINTAINING COMMUNICATIONS DURING FLOODS

HK181544 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The regional posts and telecommunications bureau recently issued an urgent circular, demanding that the posts and telecommunications bureau, mail car general stations, communications bureaus in charge of confidential or important work, and supply departments in all prefectures and cities throughout the region immediately take into action and make good preparations against floods to ensure uninterrupted communications work and to greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region with practical actions.

The circular says: According to the forecasts by meteorological and hydrological departments, rainfall will be heavy this year and floods in the flood season will be slightly more serious than in the previous year. Flood may occur between the end of July and the beginning of August. The water level in all places may exceed the warning water level.

The circular demands:

1. All bureaus and stations must assign leading comrades to be responsible for antiflood work. All bureaus must organize people to make early preparations against floods and must work out well-conceived plans for combating floods and dealing with emergencies to ensure the safety of communications.
2. All bureaus and stations must work out good measures in advance to deal with emergencies and make good preparations in advance in manpower and financial and material resources. Once an emergency arises, they can immediately work to ensure the work of combating floods, giving relief, and maintaining uninterrupted communications work.
3. Prefectures and cities must do well in examining and repairing machines and equipment in advance so that standby equipment now on hand is in an excellent condition. They must inspect various forms of the system of personal responsibility and must reinforce the important communications departments and key points so as to ensure uninterrupted communications work in the antiflood period.

4. In postal work, it is necessary to do well in repairing motor vehicles. Every mail car must have antirain equipment. It is essential to seriously ensure the safety of mail transport and of mail. Apart from normal mail cars, all bureaus and stations must have standby cars to do well in delivering mail and telegrams in the flood season.

5. All places must establish close contacts with the antiflood, hydrological, and meteorological departments and must establish systems of routine contacts to ensure the supply of information. It is imperative to prevent work from being adversely affected because of difficulties in supplying information.

CSO: 4007/383

YUNNAN

# YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MANAGEMENT OF FARM MECHANIZATION

HK040921 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The provincial conference on the management of agricultural mechanization, which opened on 25 June, concluded in Kunming yesterday. The conference studied and made arrangements for how to do well in reform of the management of agricultural mechanization throughout the province and stressed doing well in grasping three changes, three services, and one raise:

The three changes are: Change the past collective management of agricultural machinery to the household management of agricultural machinery, particularly to the management of agricultural machinery by agricultural machinery specialized households; change the past agricultural mechanization work focusing on the cultivation trade to rural mechanization with the stress on other trades, including fisheries; and change the past administrative measures to macroscopic management through administrative, legislative, and economic measures.

The three services are: Serve the readjustment of the rural production structure; serve the development of commodity production in rural areas; and serve peasants so that they can get rich through a 100 yuan increase.

The one raise is to raise economic results.

The conference also demanded that all places work hard to set up a network to serve agricultural mechanization, to train agricultural machinery personnel, to produce hand-held tractors, and to popularize the items whose economic results are good. They must strive to ensure that the total income from farm mechanization throughout the province this year will be 98 million yuan more than last year and will reach 385 million yuan.

CSO: 4007/407-F

ZHEJIANG

ZHEJIANG ENCOURAGING COOPERATION AMONG FARMERS

OWO21423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Hangzhou, July 2 (XINHUA) — The Zhejiang provincial government has urged local farmers to help each other and not just compete against each other in the current drive to expand commodity production in the countryside. And the efforts are beginning to pay off.

The story of two peasant-run silk factories in Shaoxing county is an example.

Not long ago, a fire destroyed the Longfeng silk factory. Its competitor, the Shuangmei silk factory, helped Longfeng with the reconstruction work.

Yu Deshui, farmer-turned-director of the Shuangmei factory, sent two technicians to help Longfeng install machines and equipment while promising to supply its rival with raw materials and help it market its products.

"It's our duty to help our fellow silk manufacturers when they are in difficulty," Yu said, "We are competitors but we are also brothers and comrades. The purpose of competition is simply to improve our management, administration and product quality."

Another example is Zhu Chaofeng who helps those who are in the same trade -- raising insects and small animals.

Zhu, together with his father, raises beetles, snails, earthworms, scorpions, tortoises and rabbits for commercial purposes.

More than 10,000 peasants from Zhejiang and other provinces have come to him for advice on animal-raising skills after the local papers carried his story.

Zhu has produced mimeographed sheets on the subject, which he hands out free of charge to anybody interested.

Although he acknowledges that he is training business rivals, nevertheless he considers it his duty to spread his skills so as to help this industry develop in China.

CSO: 4020/309-F

ZHEJINAG

BRIEFS

SILK COCOON HARVEST--Hangzhou, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Zhejiang, China's major producer of silk cocoon, has purchased a record 31,400 tons, the local agricultural office reported today. This is 12.9 percent more than for the same season of last year, an official said. About 94 percent of the cocoons purchased are of good quality and suitable for filature. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 8 Jul 85 OW]

RAPESEED OUTPUT--Hangzhou, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Zhejiang's rapeseed output this year is expected to reach 8.4 million dan, 28 percent more than last year's record while the province's rapeseed acreage this year is 4.1 million mu, 21.8 percent more than in last year. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0851 GMT 22 Jun 85 OW]

SILK PRODUCTION--Zhejiang Province had a sustained growth in silk production in the first half of this year, with 5,657 metric tons, an increase of 9.9 percent over the same period last year. The province has produced 130 million meters of silk fabrics and 110 million meters of printed silk, an increase of 8.9 percent and 16.1 percent respectively over the same period last year. The province exported 1,543 metric tons of long silk in the first half of this year, an increase of 19 percent over the same period last year. [Summary] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4007/383

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